



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1846.

For Canal Commissioner.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

WE are indebted to Gen. Cameron, one of our U. S. Senators, for an important public document.

Monthly Foreign Magazines.—The attention of our readers is especially directed to the prospectus of the Foreign Monthlies in our advertising columns.

FROM THE ARMY.—Our paper to-day contains the latest accounts that have reached us from the Army. The next news will probably contain an account of Gen. Taylor taking the possession of Matamoros, and that may bring matters to a close for a while.

OUTSIDE PAPERS.—Our first page to-day will be found occupied with articles in keeping with the spirit and temper of the times. A new and striking National Anthem, by Gen. Morris; an interesting sketch of the life and services of Gen. Scott; a description of the great National Fair, and an article embodying much information in relation to the country and Government of Mexico.

On the fourth page will be found a column of interesting news items.

NEWVILLE P. O.—We have received two communications making serious complaints against the management of the Post Office at Newville. We know nothing as to the correctness or justness of these complaints, but the authors of the communications we presume did not expect us to publish them, as they have not furnished us with their names. Perhaps a word to the wise will be sufficient.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Though making little noise, we are glad to know that our volunteer companies are actively engaged in preparing for the emergency which may require their services. Each of our three companies have lately received considerable accessions to their ranks, and the aggregate number of men, we are informed, is now over one hundred. It is matter of regret that these efforts are likely to be of no practical avail for the want of union. We would repeat our suggestion of last week, that our volunteers should hold a meeting, forthwith, to make an effort by which the whole volunteer force shall be thrown together for the formation of one or two full companies. It is for the officers of the companies to take the first step. A liberal spirit on their part will go far to remove every difficulty. We trust they will act upon the matter, and act generously and promptly!

Our complimentary notice last week, of his new appointment, stirred up our neighbor, Mr. Gitt, to such a pitch of heroic frenzy that he immediately resolved to enter the Army and march to the Rio Grande, provided we would march along! That would do, neighbor G. True patriotism throws itself at once "into the breach," and does not wait to see who will follow. For our part we feel that we are at our post of duty now. In time of war publishers are no necessary at their posts, as Congressmen at theirs. It is for Congress to provide supplies for our gallant Army—it is for the Press to rouse the patriotism and fire the hearts of the people for the fight. We may yet have to fight, too. It occurs to us, however, that every business which has a man to spare should yield him at the call of the country. Mr. Hinkley, of the "Statesman," and Mr. Bratton, of the "Volunteer," have each a partner, whom they might spare to the Army, while they themselves stay at home and do duty with the pen. Our neighbors probably have not thought of this, and we give the suggestion that they may promptly avail themselves of it!

Gen. Persell Smith, of La. has been appointed to the command of the new third regiment of Dragoons, and Capt. Fremont, Lieut. Col. Polk has distributed the other appointments among both parties. Among them are Andrew Porter, of Pa. to be a first Lieutenant, and W. S. Elliott, of Pa. a son of the late Com. Elliott, to be a second Lieutenant. The gallant Walker, of Texas, is appointed one of the Captains.

THE TARIFF AND SUB-TREASURY.—From information derived from a source entitled to confidence, says the North American, we learn that the Tariff will not be disturbed during the present session. The expenditures of the Government are so vast, in consequence of the war, that a reduction of the revenue will not be ventured upon. From the same source we learn that the Sub-Treasury bill and the Warehouse bill, with amendments, pass the Senate, and in all probability become laws.

Gen. Moore will be seen, has been making extensive additions to his stock of goods. His establishment now presents a rich and glittering array of foreign articles and novelties. Take a look at 'em.

Let it be remembered that the Locofoco majority in Congress voted down a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, of Pa. to increase the pay of the privates in the army to \$10 per month.

Col. Hood, of the first regiment of Cumberland Volunteers, gives an important notice this week to the companies under his command.

The South Temperance of this borough has a celebration of the 4th of July. Nothing could be more appropriate.

It rained nearly all last week, and has not fully cleared off yet. The farmers are expressing the Wheat may be injured.

Mr. Conly invites attention to a high and attractive display of watches, jewelry, &c.—see his advertisement.

Military Movements.

Major Cameron, one of the Inspectors General of the U. S. Army, whose family resides in our borough, and who has himself been something here a few days, left on Monday last, accompanied by his family, to Washington. Major Cameron, we learn, proceeds immediately to the West, and in company with Col. Croghan, is directed to muster into service without delay the Volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, &c. under the requisition made upon those States by the President.

The U. S. Light Artillery company now at Carlisle Barracks, we learn have received marching orders, and will leave on Monday next, for service in the South. The organization of the Company is as follows:

Captain—J. M. Warrington
First Lieutenant—P. J. O'Brien, (acting)
Second Lieutenant—Henry L. Whiting

The ranks of the company have been recently recruited to the number of seventy-one privates. Capt. Warrington's company belongs to the Light Artillery arm of the service, and its appointments are in every respect similar to the company commanded by the late Major Ringgold, which so highly distinguished itself in the recent engagements with the Mexicans. Capt. Warrington is a veteran soldier, of acknowledged ability and judgment; his subordinates are accomplished officers, thoroughly educated in their profession, and warmly devoted to the service. The company officers, and men, bear with them the warmest sympathies and best wishes of our citizens. Their future course will be regarded with lively interest, but without a doubt, should opportunity afford, that they will distinguish themselves by gallant services and brilliantly sustain the confidence reposed in them by the government.

Arrival of the Great Britain.

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 9th inst., and arrived at the wharf in New York, at half past 10 Friday morning.

The passage of the Oregon Notice had been received in England by the way of Havre.

The London Times of the 8th, contains a leading article on the subject of the Oregon Question, which considers the American action on the subject favorable. Its passage had not created much surprise, was looked for as a matter of course, and the tone of the Times is evidently pacific.

Coties had gone up one eighth of a penny. The battle between the Free Traders and Protectionists was still going on in Parliament. There is no mention of any further progress having been made in the Irish Coercion Bill since its passage on first reading.

The Grain Market exhibited considerable animation.

The insurrection in Spain, in the district of Galicia, has been entirely suppressed.

The general news from the continent is destitute of interest.

THE TRIUMPH OF OUR ARMY.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in a spirited article on our recent victories, says, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma are destined to occupy a page in history never to be effaced; and we look in vain in modern warfare for any such triumphs of courage and skill over numbers. Two thousand Americans (exclusive of 300 wagons) disciplined, but all unused to war—contending nobly against 7,500 disciplined veterans, and after five hours hard fighting, snail separated the combatants, and left our little band in possession of the field of battle.

On the next day the same armies met in the battle of the Resaca de la Palma, a position selected by themselves, and their artillery so placed as to command and sweep our only approach. But this strong position was gallantly stormed under a galling and destructive fire, the artillery carried at this point of the bayonet; and after five hours hard to hand combat, the indomitable gallantry of our band of heroes again overpowered, conquered and dispersed the veteran thousands of the enemy!

The engagement of the 8th is called the "Battle of Palo Alto," that of the 9th the "Battle of Resaca de la Palma." These are Spanish names, the first meaning "high trees," in contradistinction to the chapparral or stunted growth, and the latter the "ravine of the palms."

TRIUMPH OVER KING ALCOHOL.—An election was held last week throughout the State of New York, except the city, to determine whether licenses should or should not be granted. The result was a decided triumph of temperance principles, nine out of every ten towns having voted against granting licenses. For some unaccountable cause, the city of New York, where reform is most needed, and where temperance commits the most ravages, is excluded from the application of the law.

The European intelligence is of a character to dispel apprehensions of a collision with Great Britain. The Notice has been received in good part; and there is every reason to believe that there is nothing in the Oregon controversy which, of itself, is likely to produce war. Our Mexican difficulties need not, and probably will not, effect our European relations. Shadows have produced greater apprehensions than the substance of more serious evils could justify.

Henry Horn, whose nomination as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was rejected by the Senate last week, has been re-nominated by the President!

The two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church are still in session in Philadelphia.

SEVERAL SAVINGS MONEY.—The Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says:

President Tyler is here, and his eye in the case is being taken. He testifies that Mr. Webster made use of a single dollar of the secret service fund with a view to a bribe. The administration to pay of \$15,000 for a bribe to secure the election of John P. Taylor.

THE SPIRIT OF 1776 AND 1812.

EXAMPLES FOR VOLUNTEERS.—A friend placed in our hands, a few days since, a copy of Thatcher's Military Journal of the Revolution, a work containing some of the most interesting records of the times that tried men's souls, in the great struggle of our fathers for Independence. In looking over its pages the following paragraph met our eye, which we extract for the purpose of showing the promptness with which Volunteers from this portion of Pennsylvania hastened to the aid of their brethren in New England, who had struck the first blow at British tyranny at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The extract is under date of August, 1775:

"Several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than fourteen hundred men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland; a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks, or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers, who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common mark shot."

The work from which we quote is copiously supplied with marginal notes from the pen of the late Dr. Geo. STEVENSON, father of Mr. T. C. Stevenson, of this borough. From a note under the above we learn that the first company which reached Cambridge, (Mass.) was from York county, Pa. and was led by Lieut. (afterward Genl.) HENRY MILLER, one of the most efficient officers of the Revolution. We may remark in this connection that Gen. Miller was the grandfather of our fellow-citizen, FRANK WATTS, Esq.

Such was the character of the Volunteers furnished by Pennsylvania in the Revolution. In the last war Cumberland county was not wanting in brave spirits, who freely offered their services at the earliest call of their country. A correspondent has furnished us the following sketch of the "Carlisle Light Infantry," and several other companies which marched from this county and performed gallant service. Their example is for our Volunteers now to imitate.

For the Carlisle Herald.

Carlisle Light Infantry.

The Carlisle Light Infantry Company was raised and organized in the year 1784, shortly after the rejection of the petition of the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, and yet remains in existence, though in a weak and sickly condition; yet we hope to see it revived, and assume once more its former vigor and standing. Its valor and patriotism has been tried and proved in two campaigns—one to suppress the "Western Insurrection" in 1794—the other in the late war with Great Britain in 1812. On the 14th day of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. this then beautiful company took up the line of march from this town, with about 4000 gallant sons of Mars, under the immediate command of his Excellency, General GEORGE WASHINGTON, for the then "Far West." The Infantry was highly complimented at Bedford, for its true military bearing, and its valor and patriotism. 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